

86-1020 ①

Supreme Court, U.S.
FILED

DEC 4 1986

JOSEPH F. SPANIOL, JR.
CLERK

No.

IN THE
Supreme Court of the United States
OCTOBER TERM, 1986

TED G. GREEN,

Petitioner,

vs.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Respondent.

ON PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI
TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

RICHARD STANLEY SCOTT, ESQ.
MALLEY, SCOTT, KOFFMAN & HESTON
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Santa Monica, California 90404
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Attorneys for Petitioner
TED G. GREEN

3588



QUESTIONS PRESENTED FOR REVIEW

1. Is Ted G. Green's service of the Complaint upon the Veterans Administration sufficient to impute the necessary notice to the United States to allow relation back of supplemental pleadings under Rule 15(c) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure?

2. Is the notice requirement of Rule 15(c) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure limited to the period of the statute of limitations or is compliance within a reasonable time for the service of process thereafter satisfactory, and, if so, did Plaintiff constructively comply?

TABLE OF CONTENTS

QUESTIONS PRESENTED FOR REVIEW	i
TABLE OF CONTENTS	ii
TABLE OF AUTHORITIES	iv
JURISDICTIONAL STATEMENT	1
FEDERAL RULE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE 15(c)	2
STATEMENT OF THE CASE	4
A. FACTUAL BACKGROUND	4
B. PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND	5
C. BASIS FOR FEDERAL JURISDICTION IN THE COURT OF FIRST ISSUANCE	7
1. THE BASIS FOR SUBJECT MATTER JURISDICTION	7
2. BASIS FOR JURISDICTION IN THE U.S. COURT OF APPEALS	8
3. TIMELINESS OF APPEAL	8
SUMMARY OF ARGUMENT	10
 <u>ARGUMENT</u>	12
I. <u>SERVICE OF THE COMPLAINT UPON THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION SHOULD BE FOUND SUFFICIENT TO IMPUTE THE NECESSARY NOTICE TO THE UNITED STATES</u>	13

TABLE OF CONTENTS (cont'd)

II.	<u>NOTICE REQUIRED UNDER RULE 15(c) IS WITHIN THE STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS OR WITHIN A REASONABLE TIME FOR THE SERVICE OF PROCESS THEREAFTER</u>	17
III.	<u>FEDERAL RULES POLICY DEMANDS THE MORE LIBERAL INTERPRETATION</u>	20
IV.	<u>CONCLUSION</u>	23

APPENDIX

NINTH CIRCUIT FINDINGS OF FACT AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW; JUDGMENT	A-1
VETERANS ADMINISTRATION ORDER	A-9
DISTRICT COURT ORDER (GREEN v. UNITED STATES)	A-13
DISTRICT COURT ORDER (GREEN v. VETERANS ADMINISTRATION)	A-16

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES

CASES

<u>Allen v. Veterans Administration,</u> 749 F.2d 1386 (9th Cir. 1984)	14
<u>Carr v. Veterans Administration,</u> 522 F.2d 1355 (5th Cir. 1975)	15
<u>Foman v. Davis,</u> 371 U.S. 178, 83 S.Ct. 227, 9 L.Ed. 222 (1962)	21
<u>Gabriel v. Kent General Hospital,</u> Inc., 95 F.R.D. 391 (D. Delaware 1982)	18
<u>Hughes v. United States,</u> 701 F.2d 56 (7th Cir. 1982)	17
<u>Ingram v. Kumar,</u> 585 F.2d 566 (2nd Cir. 1978)	18
<u>Murray v. United States Postal</u> <u>Service,</u> 569 F.Supp. 794 (N.D.N.Y. 1983)	18
<u>Murray v. United States Postal</u> <u>Service,</u> 550 F.Supp. 1211 (D.Mass. 1982)	15
<u>Ringrose v. Engelberg Huller Co.,</u> 692 F.2d 403 (6th Cir. 1982)	18
<u>Stewart v. United States,</u> 655 F.2d 741 (1981)	17

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES (cont'd)

CASES (cont'd)

<u>Surowitz v. Hilton Hotels,</u> 383 U.S. 363, 88 S.Ct. 845, 15. L.Ed.2d 807 (1966)	22
<u>United States v. G. H. Coffey,</u> Inc., 100 F.R.D. 413 (D.Maine 1983)	18
<u>Williams v. United States,</u> 711 F.2d 893 (9th Cir. 1983)	14

RULES AND ADVISORY COMMITTEE NOTES

F.R.Civ.P. 15(c)	1
39 F.R.D. 82 (1966)	15

TREATISES

<u>6 Wright & Miller,</u> Fed. Prac. & Proc. §1502 (1971 ed.)	19
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PERIODICALS

77 Harv.L.Rev. 40 (1963)	19
--------------------------	----

JURISDICTIONAL STATEMENT

The date of the judgment sought to be reviewed was filed September 30, 1986, and judgment was entered September 30, 1986. 28 U.S.C. §1254(1) confers on this Court jurisdiction to review the judgment in question by Writ of Certiorari.

FEDERAL RULE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE 15(c)

[text]

"Whenever the claim or defense asserted in the amended pleading arose out of the conduct, transaction, or occurrence set forth or attempted to be set forth in the original pleading, the amendment relates back to the date of the original pleading. An amendment changing the party against whom a claim is asserted relates back if the foregoing provision is satisfied and, within the period provided by law for commencing the action against him, the party to be brought in by amendment (1) has received such notice of the institution of the action that he will not be prejudiced in maintaining his defense on the merits, and (2) knew or should have known that, but for a mistake concerning the identity of the proper party, the action would have been brought against him.

The delivery or mailing of process to the United States Attorney, or his designee, or the Attorney General of the United States, or an agency or officer who would have been a proper defendant if named, satisfies the requirement of clauses (1) and (2) hereof with respect to the United States or any agency or officer thereof to be brought into the action as a defendant." [Emphasis added.]

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

A. FACTUAL BACKGROUND

On June 23, 1981, Petitioner underwent major surgery at the Wadsworth Veterans Administration Hospital in West Los Angeles. As a result of this surgery, Petitioner's esophagus was perforated. In an attempt to correct this aggravated condition, a second operation was performed on June 24, 1981. This surgery not only failed fully to correct the complication which was caused by the first surgery but it further aggravated Petitioner's original condition. There was severe leakage of stomach fluids into Petitioner's chest, a very serious circumstance. As a result of these complications, Petitioner was unable to eat, drink, rinse his mouth or brush his teeth for several months until a third surgery was performed at the

Loma Linda (California) Veterans Administration hospital in November of 1982.

Prior to the third procedure, the leakage of stomach fluids caused Petitioner's lung, stomach and esophagus to adhere to adjacent anatomical structures, thereby requiring extensive additional surgery.

B. PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND

A claim was filed on October 18, 1982 pursuant to the Federal Tort Claims Act. The claim was denied on March 22, 1984, and Petitioner filed a complaint in the United States District Court, Central District of California, on September 19, 1984, within the statute of limitations for such actions. However, Petitioner's counsel failed to name the proper defendant, the United States, instead naming and serving the Veterans Administration as the defendant -- an unworthy but

possibly-understandable error.

When Petitioner's counsel learned of the procedural error that had been made, the appropriate parties were served on behalf of the proper defendant. The United States Attorney was served on December 19, 1984, and the Attorney General on March 8, 1985. Then (as a "backup") on March 21, 1985, a second complaint was filed naming the proper defendant, the United States. The Attorney General and the United States Attorney were properly served with the second complaint on March 27, 1985.

On April 12, 1985, the September 19, 1984 (Case No. CV-84-7030-R) complaint was dismissed because of Petitioner's counsel's failure to name the a proper defendant. This dismissal was purely technical decision made without considering the merits of Petitioner's complaint.

The second complaint, filed in order to name the proper defendant, was also dismissed on June 27, 1985, because of technical violations of time limitations. Again the merits of the case were not considered.

On May 8, 1986, Petitioner filed an appeal to review the dismissal of the second complaint. Based on Ninth Circuit authority, said to be controlling, the Court of Appeals entered judgment on September 30, 1986, affirming the District Court's decision.

C. BASIS FOR FEDERAL JURISDICTION IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE

1. The Basis for Subject Matter

Jurisdiction

This action arises under the Federal Tort Claims Act, 28 U.S.C. 1346(b) and 2671, et seq. Before this

action was instituted a timely claim was presented to the appropriate agency and denied on March 22, 1984. This suit was commenced on September 19, 1984, within six months of the denial of said claim as required by 28 U.S.C. 2401(b), but was improperly captioned; a second complaint was filed on March 21, 1985.

2. Basis for Jurisdiction in
U.S. Court of Appeals

Appeal was from an order of dismissal by the U.S. District Court for the Central District of California. The order is final within the meaning of 28 U.S.C. 1291 and therefore appealable.

3. Timeliness of Appeal

The order and opinion dismissing this action was entered on April 12, 1985 (dismissing the September 19, 1984 Complaint, No. CV-84-7030 R) and again on

June 27, 1985 (dismissing the March 21, 1985 Complaint, No. CV-85-1953 R).

Petitioner's Notice of Appeal was filed on August 22, 1985, and was therefore timely under Federal Rule of Appellate Procedure 4(a)(1).

SUMMARY OF ARGUMENT

The decision of the Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit in Green v. United States, No. 85-6230 (9th Cir. Sep. 30, 1986), included in full in the Appendix, is in conflict with other federal courts of appeal on the same matter. Several federal courts of appeal are in conflict over the interpretation of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 15(c), recited in full above (pp. vii-viii). Some circuits hold that service of the complaint upon an agency would alone be sufficient to impute the necessary notice to the United States and those same circuits allow the notice required under Rule 15(c) to be within the period of the statute of limitations or within a reasonable time for the service of process thereafter. The Ninth Circuit holds that actual knowledge possessed by an agency will not

be imputed to the United States, and interprets the language of Rule 15(c) quite literally to require exacting compliance so that formal notice is conveyed within the period of the statute.

Petitioner contends, and argued such below, that the more liberal interpretation is the better one, as based on the rationales for the holdings in other circuits. This is also comfortable with this Court's firm policy that bona fide complaints be carried to an adjudication on the merits.

ARGUMENT

Petitioner mistakenly sued the Veterans Administration, a federal agency, instead of the United States, the proper defendant. Petitioner served his complaint upon the Veterans Administration within the period of limitations, and on the offices of the United States Attorney and the United States Attorney General. The latter, however, did not receive formal service until after the statute of limitations had run.

The issue on appeal is whether the United States had received sufficient notice of an original complaint so that under F.R.Civ.P. 15(c) the United States could be added as a named party to the action after the statute of limitations expired. Resolution of this issue requires an interpretation of F.R.Civ.P. 15(c) to answer the following two questions:

(1) Whether service of a complaint upon an agency is sufficient to impute the necessary notice to the United States, and (2) whether the notice required under F.R.Civ.P. 15(c) is to be within the period of the statute of limitations or within a reasonable time for the service of process thereafter.

As will be seen below, the federal courts of appeal are reaching inconsistent and in some instances seemingly harsh conclusions on similar fact patterns.

I.

SERVICE OF THE COMPLAINT UPON THE VETERANS
ADMINISTRATION SHOULD BE FOUND SUFFICIENT
TO IMPUTE THE NECESSARY NOTICE TO
THE UNITED STATES

Pursuant to controlling law in the Ninth Circuit, actual knowledge possessed by an agency will not be imputed to the

United States. Allen v. Veterans Admin-
istration, 749 F.2d 1386, 1389 (9th Cir.
1984); Williams v. United States, 711 F.
2d 893, 898 (9th Cir. 1983). The approach
to the notice requirement of F.R.Civ.P.
15(c) in the Ninth Circuit would require
formal service of process within the
period of the statute of limitations.
Since Petitioner did not formally serve
the United States Attorney's office and
the Attorney General until after the
statute of limitations had run, the
District Court and the Ninth Circuit
denied Petitioner's opportunity to prove
his case.

The Ninth Circuit decision in Peti-
tioner's case is in conflict with a
decision of the Fifth Circuit on the same
matter. The Fifth Circuit's approach to
the notice requirement of 15(c) is that
service of the complaint upon an agency

would alone be sufficient to impute the necessary notice to the United States. See, Carr v. Veterans Administration, 522 F.2d 1355, 1357-58 (5th Cir. 1975); also see Murray v. United States Postal Service, 550 F.Supp. 1211, 1212 (D.Mass 1982); following Carr.

The Fifth Circuit's approach draws support from the goal of the 1966 amendments to Rule 15(c), as reflected in the Advisory Committee's note, 39 F.R.D. 82 (1966). The present language of Rule 15(c) is a reaction to a line of cases refusing to allow an amendment to relate back when a plaintiff sued and served one government entity within the period prescribed by statute and later attempted to substitute the proper entity as a defendant. Id. at 82-82. The Advisory Committee stressed that the government received notice of the claim "within the stated period", and

it stated, "[r]elation back is intimately connected with the policy of the statute of limitations." Id. at 83.

The Advisory Committee specifically states that "notice need not be formal." Id. at 83. The Ninth Circuit's reluctance to deviate from its strict interpretation of the language in Rule 15(c) is not responsive to the Advisory Committee's language, is not responsive to the goal of the 1966 amendments to Rule 15(c), as reflected in the Advisory Committee's notes, and is not responsive to reality; further, Petitioner can find no support for such an interpretation anywhere. Finally, to deny relation back in situations such as in the case at bar is to defeat unjustly the claimant's opportunity to prove his case.

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II.

NOTICE REQUIRED UNDER RULE 15(c) IS WITHIN
THE STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS OR WITHIN A
REASONABLE TIME FOR THE SERVICE OF PROCESS
THEREAFTER

Pursuant to current law in the Ninth Circuit, the period within which the party to be brought in must receive notice of the action is limited to the period of the statute of limitations. Allen v. Veterans Administration, supra; Williams v. United States, 711 F.2d 893, 898 (9th Cir. 1983). This literal interpretation of the requirements of 15(c) is also followed in the Seventh Circuit. Hughes v. United States, 701 F.2d 56, 58 (1982); Stewart v. United States, 655 F.2d 741, 742 (1981).

Based on such interpretation, Petitioner's case was dismissed because the United States Attorney's office and the

Attorney General were not served with the complaint within the statute of limitations.

In conflict with the Ninth Circuit interpretation is that of the First, Second, Third and Sixth Circuits. These Circuits hold that under Rule 15(c) the period within which the party to be brought in must receive notice of the action includes the reasonable time allowed under the Federal Rules for service of process. Ingram v. Kumar, 585 F.2d 566, 571-72 (1978); Murray v. United States Postal Service; 569 F.Supp. 794, 797 (N.D.N.Y. 1983); also see, Gabriel v. Kent General Hospital, Inc., 95 F.R.D. 391 (3d Cir. 1982); United States v. Coffey, 100 F.R.D. (1st Cir. 1983); and Ringrose v. Engelberg, 692 F.2d 410 (6th Cir. 1982).

The latter interpretation is permissible and desirable; it carries out the rational purpose of the 1966 Amendment.

Section (a) of Rule 15 contains the general admonition that "leave [to amend] shall be freely given when justice so requires." This case presents an excellent situation for application of this rule. Indeed, it can well be argued that the latter rule makes particular sense as applied to an Federal Tort Claims Act case. The requirement that the United States be sued in its own name rather than in the name of the offending agency is a trap for the unwary that has often been criticized for preventing too many deserving claimants from obtaining relief against the government. See 6 Wright & Miller, Fed.Prac. & Proc. §1502 (1971 ed.) citing, inter alia, Byse, "Sueing the Wrong Defendant in Judicial Review of Federal Administrative Action: Proposals for Reform", 77 Harv.L.Rev. 40 (1963).

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Where, as here, Petitioner, an Federal Tort Claims Act claimant, had duly complied with Administrative procedure, had subsequently filed a timely complaint, had thereafter effected service of process within a reasonable time, and has only erred by naming the "Veterans Administration" as Defendant instead of the "United States", justice should certainly be better served if the latter interpretation is followed.

III.

FEDERAL RULES POLICY DEMANDS THE MORE LIBERAL INTERPRETATION

Petitioner in the present case filed his initial complaint within the statute of limitations. However, his counsel named the wrong defendant. Because of the improper pleading by his counsel, Petitioner, who has been seriously injured,

has been forever barred by the District Court and Ninth Circuit Court of Appeal from having the merits of his case heard.

In Foman v. Davis, 371 U.S. 178, 83 S.Ct. 227, 9 L.Ed.2d 222 (1962), the Supreme Court held that

"the Federal Rules reject the approach that pleading is a game of skill in which one misstep by counsel may be decisive to the outcome and accept the principle that the purpose of pleading is to facilitate a proper decision on the merits." Id. at 181-82.

In reversing the First Circuit in a case where the Court had dismissed the appeal because of defective notice, the Supreme Court in Foman v. Davis, supra, stated, "It is too late in the day and entirely contrary to the spirit of the

Federal Rules of Civil Procedure for decisions on the merits to be avoided on the basis of such mere technicalities. [Emphasis added.] Ed. at 185.

In Surowitz v. Hilton Hotels, 383 U.S. 363, 88 S.Ct. 845, 15 L.Ed.2d 807 (1966), the Supreme Court reversed the Seventh Circuit dismissal of Plaintiff's complaint because of a technicality.

"We cannot construe Rule 23 or any other one of the Federal Rules as compelling courts to summarily dismiss, without any answer or argument at all. . . .The basic purpose of the Federal Rules is to administer justice through fair trials, not through summary dismissal.... If rules of procedure work as they should in an honest and fair judicial system, they not only permit, but should as nearly as

possible guarantee that bona fide complaints be carried to an adjudication on the merits. [Emphasis added.] Id. at 373.

The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeal's decision to dismiss this case because of a misstep by counsel is contrary to the approach used by the Supreme court as enunciated in Foman, supra, and Surowitz, supra.

IV.

CONCLUSION

The disharmony among the Circuits should be resolved -- in favor of allowing reasonable relation back when actual notice is given even in technically
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deficient form. The issue must be
resolved by this honorable Court.

Respectfully submitted,



RICHARD STANLEY SCOTT

DATED: December 12, 1986

APPENDIX



Filed 9/30/86

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT

TED G. GREEN,	)	CV NO. 85-6230
)	
Plaintiff,	)	DC NO. CV85-
)	
v.	)	1953-R
)	
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,	)	<u>MEMORANDUM*</u>
)	
Defendant.)	
-----)	

Appeal from the United States
District Court for the
Central District of California
Honorable Manuel L. Real, District Judge,
Presiding
Submitted August 27, 1986
Before: FARRIS, BEEZER, and BRUNETTI,
Circuit Judges.

*This disposition is not appropriate for publication and may not be cited to or by the courts of this circuit except as provided by 9th Cir. R. 21.

The panel unanimously agrees that this case may be submitted without oral argument.

Ted G. Green appeals the dismissal of his action. We affirm.

A claimant must file a complaint against the United States in district court within six months of the date of the mailing of the letter denying his administrative claim. See 28 U.S.C. §§1346(b), 2401(b), 2679(a); Allen v. Veterans Administration, 749 F.2d 1386, 1388 (9th Cir. 1984). Our de novo review of the record reveals that Green's claim was dismissed on March 22, 1984. On September 19, 1984 Green filed a complaint for medical malpractice in district court, naming the Veterans Administration as defendant. The complaint was served on the U.S. Attorney on December 19, 1984 and on the Attorney General on March 8,

1985. The Veterans Administration moved to dismiss on the ground that it was not a proper party. That motion was granted on April 10, 1985.

On March 21, 1985 (before the court ruled on the dismissed motion) Green filed a second complaint properly naming the United States as defendant. The United States moved to dismiss the complaint as untimely and improperly served. The district court dismissed the second complaint as untimely on June 27, 1985. Green timely appeals.

We reject Green's contention that the second complaint should relate back to the first complaint. He misread Fed.R.Civ.P. 15(c).

The terms of the government's consent to be sued defined the court's jurisdiction to entertain the suit. Lehman v. Nakshian, 453 U.S. 156, 160 (1981). The

statute of limitations is a condition of the government's waiver of sovereign immunity. Green's failure to name the United States as a party until March 21, 1985 even though his claim was denied on March 22, 1984 is fatal. The six month statute had run almost six months to the day before he filed his complaint. We recognize that 15(c) permits an amended complaint to add a new defendant but Green never amended his complaint. He instituted a separate action. Further, even if he had attempted to amend, the new defendant (United States) had no notice of the institution of the action within the statute of limitations period. Schiavone, et al. v. Fortune, aka Time, Inc., 106 S.Ct. 2379, 2385 (1986).

AFFIRMED.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK
UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT

NOTICE OF ENTRY OF JUDGMENT

Judgment was entered in this case as of
the file stamp date on the attached
decision of the Court.

PETITION FOR REHEARING (FRAP 40)

Filing time:

A petition for rehearing may be filed
within fourteen (14) days after judgment.

Purpose:

A petition should only be made to direct
the Court's attention to one or more of
the following situations:

1. A material fact or law overlooked in
the decision.
2. A change in the law which occurred
after the case was submitted and which

appears to have been overlooked by the panel.

3. An apparent conflict with another decision of the Court which was not addressed in the opinion.

Petitions which merely reargue the case shall not be filed.

Statement of Counsel:

A petition shall contain an introduction stating that, in counsel's judgment, one or more of the situations described above (in Purpose Section) exist. The points to be raised must be clearly stated.

Lacking such a statement, the petition will not be filed.

Form:

The fifteen (15) page limit allowed by the rule must be observed. Please use 8-1/2 x 11 inch paper. Three (3) copies of the petition and the original are

required unless the petition includes a suggestion for rehearing en banc. If if does, thirty-three (33) copies and the original must be filed.

The petition must be directed to the Clerk of Court, contain an original signature of the counsel/pro per litigant submitting the petition and indicate complete proof of service to all parties.

BILL OF COSTS

(FRAP 39) (LOCAL RULE 14)

If a party is allowed costs, the bill of costs must be filed within fourteen (14) days of entry of judgment. (See attached form for additional information.)

ISSUANCE OF MANDATE (FRAP 41)

The mandate issues twenty-one (21) days after entry of judgment unless the Court directs otherwise. A timely

petition for rehearing will stay the issuance of the mandate. If the petition is denied, the mandate will issue seven (7) days later. If a stay of mandate is sought, an original and three (3) copies of the motion must be filed.

PETITION FOR CERTIORARI

For information concerning the filing of this petition, refer to the Rules of the Supreme Court of the United States. Appointed counsel should refer to Section (4)c of the Appendix to the Rules of the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit with regard to the obligation to file a petition for certiorari.

CA9-086 (5/7/82)

Office of District Counsel
VETERANS ADMINISTRATION
2022 Camino Del Rio North
San Diego, CA 92108

CERTIFIED MAIL

May 3, 1985

Mr. Richard Stanley Scott
Attorney at Law
9595 Wilshire Blvd.
Suite 610
Beverly Hills, CA 90212

RE: Administrative Tort Claim of
Ted Green SSN 560 66 6929

Dear Mr. Scott:

We have investigated the claim of your
client for chronic skin rash, memory
loss, and loss of use of the left arm and

hand, allegedly caused by surgery performed at Veterans Administration Medical Center, Loma Linda on November 30, 1982. We can find no medical evidence to support claimed skin rash or memory loss. With regard to the claim for loss of use of the left arm, witnesses advise that there was no surgical intervention in the area of nerves which you claim have been injured. Furthermore, all necessary precautions were taken to protect the arm during surgery. During lengthy surgery of this type, such injury is known to and does occur in the absence of negligence. All claims are denied.

We invite your attention to the provisions of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U.S.C. §§1345(b) and 2675) which provide, in effect, that a tort claim which is

administratively denied may be presented to a Federal District Court for judicial consideration. Such suit must be initiated within six months after the date of mailing of this notice of denial (28 U.S.C. §2401(b)).

Prior to the expiration of the six-month period provided for commencement of suit, you may file a written request for reconsideration of our denial of your claim. The request should be directed to General Counsel (02), VA Central Office, 810 Vermont Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20420. Upon the timely filing of a request for reconsideration, the Veterans Administration shall have six months from the date of filing in which to make a final disposition of the claim, and your option to file a suit in Federal Court

shall not accrue until six months after
the filing of a request for reconsideration
(28 CFC §14.9).

Sincerely,

L. H. BENRUBI

District Counsel

ROBERT C. BONNER

Filed

United States Attorney

6/27/85

FREDERICK M. BROSIO, JR.

Asst. United States Attorney

Chief, Civil Division

WILLIAM B. SPIVAK, JR.

Asst. United States Attorney

1100 United States Courthouse

312 North Spring Street

Los Angeles, CA 90012

Telephone: (213) 894-2447

Attorneys for Defendant

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

TED GREEN,	)	CV NO. 85-1953
)	
Plaintiff,	)	<u>ORDER FOR</u>
)	
v.	)	<u>DISMISSAL</u>
)	
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,	)	<u>WITH PREJUDICE</u>
)	
Defendant.)	
)	

Defendant's motion to dismiss having come on regularly for hearing on June 24, 1985 before the Honorable Manuel L. Real, Chief Judge, Presiding, plaintiff appearing by Richard Stanley Scott, defendant appearing by Robert C. Bonner, United States Attorney and William B. Spivak, Jr., and the court finding that plaintiff's administrative claim was denied by a letter of final denial dated March 22, 1983, and the court finding that the action is forever barred by limitations pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §2401(b), and good cause appearing therefore,

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IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED, AND
DECREEED that the above-entitled action
shall be, and hereby is, dismissed with
prejudice.

DATED: This 27th day of June, 1985.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

PRESENTED BY:

ROBERT C. BONNER

United States Attorney

FREDERICK M. BROSIO, JR.

Asst. United States Attorney

Chief, Civil Division

WILLIAM B. SPIVAK, JR.

Asst. United States Attorney

Attorneys for Defendant



ROBERT C. BONNER

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United States Attorney

4/10/85

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Telephone: (213) 894-2447

Attorneys for Defendant

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

TED G. GREEN,	)	NO. CV 84-7030R
)	
Plaintiff,	)	ORDER
)	
v.	)	DISMISSING
)	
VETERANS ADMINISTRATION,	)	ACTION
)	
Defendant.)	
)	

The above-entitled action having come on regularly for hearing on April 1, 1985 before the Honorable Manuel L. Real, Chief Judge, Presiding, plaintiff appearing by Richard Stanley Scott, defendant appearing by Robert C. Bonner, United States Attorney and William B. Spivak, Jr, Assistant United States Attorney, and the court having fully considered the matter and good cause appearing therefor,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the above-entitled action of Ted G. Green v. Veterans Administration, No. CV 84-7030-R, shall be, and hereby is, dismissed with prejudice.

DATED: This 10th day of April, 1985.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

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///
///

PRESENTED BY:

ROBERT C. BONNER

United States Attorney

FREDERICK M. BROSIO, JR.

Asst. United States Attorney

Chief, Civil Division

WILLIAM B. SPIVAK, JR.

Asst. United States Attorney

Attorneys for Defendant



CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

[Supreme Court Rules 28.3, 28.4, 28.5(b);
Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 4(d)(4)]

In compliance with Supreme Court
Rules and Federal Rules of Civil Procedure,
I have caused to be placed in the United
States mail, with first-class postage
fully prepaid and properly addressed to
the Clerk of this Court, forty (40) copies
of Petitioner's Petition for a Writ of
Certiorari, to counsel for Respondent
William B. Spivak, Jr., Assistant United
States Attorney, 1100 United States
Courthouse, 312 North Spring Street, Los
Angeles, CA 90012, and to the Solicitor
General, Department of Justice, Washington,
D.C. 20530, three (3) copies each of
Petitioner's Petition for a Writ of
Certiorari, all as required by Supreme
Court Rules 28.3 and 28.4, and I have
caused to be sent by Certified Mail three
(3) copies each to the Attorney General

of the United States, at the Office of
the U.S. Attorney General, 10th &
Constitution Ave. NW, Washington, D.C.
20530, and the Veterans Administration,
District Counsel's Office, at the Federal
Building, Room 7221, 11000 Wilshire Blvd.,
Los Angeles, California 90024, all as
required by F.R.Civ.P. 4(d)(4).

This Certificate of Service is
executed pursuant to Supreme Court Rule
28.5(b).

I so certify.

Dated this 17th day of December,
1986, at Santa Monica, California.

ORIGINAL SIGNED

RICHARD STANLEY SCOTT

